

From the Christian Messenger.

"Let Us Alone."

When the Lord Jesus Christ was upon earth, the devils were alarmed lest they should be disturbed by him. They said, "Let us alone, what have we to do with thee, thou Jesus of Nazareth." This is the usual language of those who love sin and desire to continue in their sinful course. They say to the spirit of God, and all those who would warn them of approaching ruin, "Let us alone." This is the language used by the leaders in this Southern rebellion. The last *Western Christian Advocate* thus refers to this cry of Southern rebels:

"The Right Reverend Major-General Bishop Leonidas Polk, D. D., is just now giving the world some interesting examples of the let-alone policy of the Confederate States.—He has invaded the State of Kentucky from Tennessee, and taken possession of several towns situated on the Mississippi River. The Legislature of Kentucky requested the Right Reverend Major-General to withdraw the rebel troops from these towns; but Gov. Magoffin, who is anxious to plunge the State into secession, vetoed the bill of the Legislature whereupon the Legislature passed the bill by such overwhelming majorities in both houses as to make it law in spite of the treachery of Magoffin. The Governor was therefore compelled to require the removal of rebel troops from Kentucky. But the commanding Bishop refused to withdraw the troops. The Legislature appointed Commissioners to inform the Bishop of the wishes of the Legislature. To the Commissioners his reverence returns the firm answer that he will not remove the troops unless the Legislature of Kentucky will require the removal of those Federal troops from the State, which had taken possession of Columbus after the Tennessee invasion. This the Kentucky Legislature refuses to do. Does not this beautifully exemplify the declaration of the traitors, that all they want is to be let alone? Every effort has been made by Magoffin, Breckinridge, and other sympathizers with the Southern treason, to drag Kentucky out of the Union, but on three several occasions the people have declared for the Union at the ballot box.—Seeing the State would not go out herself, Jeff. Davis and Bishop Polk are determined to *drive her out*. Yet all they want is to be let alone. In like manner they have invaded Missouri, all the time crying, 'Let us alone.' All we want is to be let alone."

We shall begin to understand after awhile the new meaning which this rebellion gives to words and phrases. When Jeff. Davis & Co., declare that they want *peace*—that all they want is to be let alone, we are to understand them as expressing the earnest wish that they may be permitted, without molestation, to steal, rob, murder, burn, and destroy to their heart's content. If they wish to invade an unoffending State, murder the inhabitants, and carry off their property, why should they not be let alone? If they choose to so weaken a railroad bridge, as to destroy men, women, and children indiscriminately, and then coolly say, "All we ask is to be let alone," who can be so cruel and hard hearted as to refuse their request? If they set themselves deliberately to break up the Government of the United States, and thus blast the bright hopes of millions of our race, not only on this continent but on every continent of the globe, should they not be let alone? Our fathers fought for liberty; the Declaration of Independence was a declaration for freedom. Our Constitution was formed for the protection of liberty; but if a minority of the people, (intoxicated by the spirit of slavery, choose to reverse all this, fall down and worship the god of bondage and drive liberty from the continent, why should they not be let alone? Robbers, thieves, burglars, murderers, of all classes have a remarkably strong desire to be let alone. To arrest them is coercion, to imprison or otherwise punish them is subjugation—words that grate on the ears of villains. Why should they not be let alone?"

THE CHARACTER OF MONTGOMERY.—A correspondent of the *Western Christian Advocate* thus describes one of our western generals: "The Third Kansas Regiment is commanded by Col. James Montgomery, somewhat famous in Kansas history. He is a man of fine natural abilities, a fair education, extensive reading in theology, history, politics and military affairs. In manners he is modest and retiring, and, as a gentleman, he is a model of courtesy and refinement. Wherever known, his word is as good as his bond, and in all business transactions he is regarded as rigidly honest. He never tastes of intoxicating drinks, and no one ever questions his veracity. He is a member of a Christian church and always in every suitable place recommends Christianity to the world. Such in fact is the reputed brigade, Montgomery. He has never been the aggressor, and his name would not have been such a terror to Border Missourians, and their ruffian sympathizers in Kansas, if they have done no violence to our free State people. The Colonel is a native of Ashtabula County, Ohio; is a descendant of the Montgomery that fell at Quebec, and now is almost the idol of the Third Regiment of Kansas volunteers."

CONFERENCE ACTION.—The Illinois Conference, at its late session, passed a resolution, by a unanimous and rising vote, approving the proclamation of Fremont, and his administration under it in setting free contraband slave

WASHINGTON COUNTY COURT.

September Term, A. D. 1861.

Hon. ASAHEL PECK, Presiding Judge.
Hon. DON P. CARPENTER, Assistant Judge.
Hon. SAM'L S. KELTON, Assistant Judge.

State v. W. R. Davis.—Indictment charging the crime of incest committed with his own daughter. H. W. Heaton, State's Attorney, for State; Vail, Wing, Land & Taylor, and Dillingham for respondent.

Verdict, Not Guilty, rendered the 8th. The Jury was dismissed this (Wednesday) morning and the docket was called during the forenoon. The Court then adjourned until Tuesday the 15th.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE FREEMAN.

8 O'CLOCK, A. M.

New York, Oct. 8. The frigate *Wabash* from Charleston Bar the 3d, has arrived. She received five or six shots below her water line during the action at Hatteras Inlet. She comes here to have some repairs done to her, and will sail again in a week or ten days.

The Roanoke, Vandalia and Flag are off Charleston.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8. According to a dispatch from Gen. Rosecranz he is able to fully sustain himself against the combined forces of Lee and Floyd. Neither he nor Gen. Fremont will have occasion to complain of insufficient force, as the Administration is not unmindful of the importance of affording them all the support their several positions require.

DARKESTOWN, Md., Oct. 6. The Rebel army which last week moved up the Potomac with such pomp has not been seen for several days, and it is supposed that they have passed over the mountains to Western Virginia, or have fallen back upon the mountains, out of our observation.

The President, Secretary Seward and Gen. McClellan had an interview with Gen. Banks this afternoon at Muddy Run.

CAIRO, Oct. 8. A deserter from Pillow's army, formerly a resident of Northern Illinois has reached here. He reports Gen. A. G. Johnson in command at Columbus with 40,000 men. The banks of the river have been fortified for four miles above Columbus in expectation of an attack from the Federal troops.

Cheatham, Pillow, Polk and Johnston are all at Columbus. The rebels there are well armed and equipped, and have large bodies of cavalry. Jeff. Thompson had 4000 men near Belmont on the 20th, but his force was being fast decimated by desertions.

The gunboat *New Era* arrived from St. Louis last evening.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8. The election is progressing quietly. There is a small vote, and no excitement.

From the interior of the State the returns received consist merely of borough votes for Assembly men, showing no results.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Further correspondence from Russell is published in the *London Times*. In one letter he says that he has no doubt whatever of the ultimate power of the Northern and Western States to subjugate the seceded States. They put forth all their strength.

Government Intentions Relative to Tennessee.

Philadelphia, Oct. 7. W. B. Carter was serenaded to-night at the Continental Hotel, as a representative Unionist of Tennessee. He gives assurances of deep though latent sympathies in that State for the Union.

He has just returned from Washington where he received assurance of the active support of the Government to aid the loyal men of Tennessee with money and arms. He proceeds to Kentucky to operate for the Union cause, and is sanguine of a successful issue.

A Case of Contempt.—All quiet at Washington.

New York, Oct. 8. Washington special dispatches state that Brig. Gen. Graham has been ordered to appear before Judge Merrick to-day for contempt of court. It is alleged that he forced a soldier into the ranks after he had been discharged by the court.

All quiet along the lines to-day. There was a powerful rain last night. It made sad havoc in some of the camps.

The Indians in Kansas and Nebraska.

Washington, Oct. 8. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Dole has returned from an official visit to the Indian tribes in Kansas and Nebraska. He was received by them in gladness. They sought every opportunity to express to him their friendliness to the United States. He conversed with the returned Kansas officers who took part in the battle at Springfield, and who informed him that no separately organized Indian forces were with the Rebels on that occasion, but that a few half-breeds only were in the ranks of the enemy.

The efforts of the Rebels to array the Indians against us, so far as the commissioner could learn, was attended only with partial success. The Indians as a class are disposed to be friendly, but those in hostility have been coerced to this course by the Rebels. No doubt is entertained that it would require no persuasion to raise a large force of Kansas and Nebraska Indians to operate against those who may be brought into the field by the Rebels.

From Missouri.

Rumors about Gen. Wool.—A Slave Insurrection.—Fremont following Price closely.

Jefferson City, Oct. 8.—A special dispatch to the *St. Louis Republican* says that Gen. Fremont and McKimstry left for the West this afternoon. It is stated here that Gen. Wool is now on his way to St. Louis, to be followed by 50,000 troops, half of whom stop at Cincinnati and go into Kentucky, while the other half will enter into active service in Missouri to reinforce Gen. Fremont's army.

Information received here says that about three weeks ago a slave insurrection was attempted in Jasper county, and that about 35 of the negroes were killed, and a number of others are to be hung. The discovery of the plot proved that the insurrection was wide spread, and

that the slaves intended to murder their masters and perpetrate all manner of barbarities.

A report is current that 2000 rebels are 25 miles from Herman, marching towards Gasconade river with the intention of burning the railroad bridge across that stream. They are headed by the Rev M. Johnson.

It is Gen. Fremont's intention to follow Price rapidly and continuously. After leaving Sedalia he will march from twenty-five to forty miles per day, according to the condition of the roads, and if necessary will enter Arkansas.

Gen. Fremont says he don't want any more men, and that he has sufficient men to go anywhere through the South. He seems to have entire confidence in his army and the soldiers repose great trust in him.

Information having been received here that McCulloch's forces were on the south bank of the Osage River a few days since, with the design of cutting off Gen. Fremont's communication with St. Louis and then marching on that city, strong and experienced scouting parties have been sent to scour the whole lower Osage country.

More about the Bermuda—Other Iron-clad Steamers expected at Savannah—Position of the Rebels on the Potomac.

New York, Oct. 8. The *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says the steamer *Bermuda* is an iron-clad vessel of 1500 tons burden. She sailed from Liverpool August 18, and reached Savannah on the 16th of September. Her cargo contained 18 rifled cannon of 32 and 43 pounds, two Lancaster guns of 168 pounds weight, and powder, shot and shells for this ordnance; 6590 Enfield rifles, from 200,000 to 300,000 cartridges, 600 pairs army shoes, 20,000 blankets, 180 bbls. of gunpowder, a large quantity of morphine, quinine, and other medical stores. The cargo cost \$1,000,000. The vessel is now fitting out as a pirate to prey on returning California steamers. It is said that Commander Totten is to have charge of her; also that two more iron-clad steam frigates are expected at Savannah from England by the 15th of the present month.

The main body of the rebels are at Fairfax Court House, whence a broad belt of camps are seen from our balloons, stretching northward toward Leesburg, where there are nearly 50,000 on the Lower Potomac. There is a strong force of 12 or 15,000 back of Evansport. At and near Manassas there are comparatively few troops. There are two signs of offensive movements. The rebels' strength is computed at 200,000. It is said that Johnston and Smith are anxious for active operations, but that Beauregard is more cautious.

The Times Washington dispatch states that a man named Hurst, a resident at Fairfax Court House, who came to the city to-day, says there was a report among the rebels that one regiment had refused to do duty; and that four regiment sent to reduce them to subjection also rebelled.

Camp Gregory Smith.

The volunteers recruited in Wartsfield and vicinity by J. S. Campbell came into camp Tuesday afternoon. Gen. Allen of Granville, full of military ardor as usual, was along with them, playing valiantly on a big bass drum. To-day the remainder of the companies will be organized and the regiment be at once put into working order.

The following address from the Delaware Nation of Indians has been sent to George McIntosh, head chief of the Creek Nation, with a request that it be communicated to some thirty other tribes in the South and Southwest:

DELAWARE NATION, State of Kansas, }
September 34, 1861. }
Anderson Sarkoxie, head chief of the Delaware, in the State of Kansas, and No-con-he-quan, second chief, and John Conner, third chief, send to their grand-children of other nations their friendship, and ask of them not to quarrel and shed blood about the condition of the country. Let none of the tribes war against the government, but let all of them stand by the Union. If there should be any division in any nation, and any part of a tribe attempt to assail and war against the others, because they are for the preservation of the Union, then we, chiefs of the Delaware, promise and obligate ourselves to lend the whole power of the nation to aid and protect such tribes as may be invaded. We say to our Creek friends, and to all other nations, that we will stand and die by the Great Father, who is now using all his lawful power to preserve the Union; and we will permit no other nation to war against the Union with impunity.

ENGLISH OPINION.—The *London Watchman* says:

The disasters of the North have by no journal on this side of the Atlantic been more sincerely lamented, or more accurately described to their temporary causes; and the purposes of the Slave Republic have by none been met with more irreconcilable repugnance than by ourselves. We have at the same time to record facts. Two nations are evidently struggling in the womb of that great Union, and we find not yet in either of the twins the power, though there is an unnatural propensity, to strangle the other. Let the strife end how it may, there can be no doubt that slavery is doomed, and that only a compromise can protract its existence.

BIBLES NEEDED AT THE SOUTH.—Rev. J. R. Graves, now chaplain of one of the rebel regiments, and formerly the slashing editor of the *Tennessee Baptist*, has been preaching a sermon on the blockade and the Bible, in which he is reported to have said that "the Lincolnites had effectually debarred us by the blockade, from getting Bibles for our soldiers, and it was a matter of exultation with the North that we were deprived of the means of the Gospel, and must become heathens."

Very Latest by Telegraph!

4 O'CLOCK P. M.

Warriors for Ben McCulloch.

COLORED ESCORT FOR FEDERAL PRISONERS.

Interesting From N. Carolina

THE REBELS ATTACK OUR TROOPS.

Federal Troop Obligated to Retreat.

Monticello Shelling the Rebel

New York, Oct. 9. Washington special dispatches state that heavy rains have rendered the river again unfordable, and it can only be crossed at the ferries, which are all in possession of our army. There are no Rebels at Matthias Point. There are several Regiments at Evansport, at the mouth of the Quantucke. Some of Gen. Keyes scouts, while reconnoitering beyond Upton's Hill this afternoon, took a Rebel prisoner, a private, having in his possession five horses, thirteen Cavalry pistols, and one sabre. He was sent over to Gen. McClellan's headquarters to-night.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 8. The Richmond papers of the 1st and Charleston papers of the 3d say that on the 26th ult. Gen. Lee joined Floyd with 4 regiments and 4 pieces of artillery at Redway bluff.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 8. Thirteen hundred warriors crossed the Arkansas River near Plymouth, on the 15th ult., en route for McCulloch's army. Gen. Whitefield, late of Arkansas, is also moving towards Southern Missouri at the head of Texas troops.

The Federal prisoners sent to New Orleans were escorted to their quarters there by a colored company. It is evident from the tone of the Southern papers that the Rebel army of the Potomac will act strictly on the defensive.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 8. The frigate *Susquehanna* from Hatteras Inlet brings most interesting intelligence.

On Friday word reached Hatteras Inlet by the Stars and Stripes that 2500 rebels had come over from the main land in six small steamers and schooners with flat boats, and had attacked the Indianan Regiment at Chicimiconico, who were obliged to retreat. The *Susquehanna* and *Monticello* steamed up outside, while Col. Hawkins marched up with six companies and reached Hatteras Light by nightfall, a distance of thirteen miles. During the night Col. Hawkins was joined by the 20th Indiana Regiment who had passed in the darkness a large body of rebels, landed for the purpose of cutting them off. Col. Brown reported a loss of 50 men as prisoners, comprising his sick, wounded, and twenty pickets who would not be called in. He succeeded in saving his tents, provisions, &c.—Saturday morning the *Monticello* steamed round the Cape, and a few miles up the coast met the rebels marching down the narrow neck of land to attack our troops. The rebel steamers were also landing men to co-operate with them.—They were in easy range, and the *Monticello* opened upon them with shells, 208 of which were fired from three guns in three hours and thirty minutes, doing great execution. The Rebels at first tried to shelter themselves, behind a sand-hill and then in a narrow cove, but they soon broke in every direction and took refuge upon their vessels. A shell passed thro' the wheel-house of the *Fanny*, which was already employed against us. It is supposed the rebel loss must be between 200 and 300 in killed and wounded.

Later intelligence reports that Col. Barton of the Georgia Regiment was killed and the havoc was frightful.

Mails in Montpelier.

Southern and Eastern mail closes at 8.00 a. m., at 5.15 p. m.

Northern and Western closes at 3.15 p. m.; arrives at 9.30 a. m.

All matter for these mails must be in the office before the time of closing, to go the same day.

BAKER mail arrives daily at 8.30 a. m.; departs every day on arrival of Southern.

BRADFORD mail arrives daily at 10.00 p. m.; departs daily at 4.00 a. m.

DANVILLE arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 1.20 o'clock, a. m.; departs same days at 5 o'clock p. m.

BARTON arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 3.30 p. m.; departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9.45 a. m.

HYDEPARK, by Worcester and Elmire, arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5.00 p. m.; departs same as Barton.

CHELSEA arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4.30 p. m.; departs same as Danville.

CALAIS mail arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1.00 p. m.; leaves alternate days on arrival of Western.

REXIN from two to six times a week.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 7.00 A. M. TO 8.00 P. M.

JAMES G. FRENCH, P. M.

Montpelier, May 1, 1861.

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LADIES GAITER BOOTS.

A little glove stir up my heart as tides stir up the ocean.

A snow-white muslin, when it fits, makes many a curious notion

And little female gaiter boots are death and nothing shorter!

And just to put you on your guard,

I'll give you, short and brief,

A small hotel experience

Which filled my heart with grief:

Last summer, at the Pavilion Hotel,

I stopped a week or more,

And marked two "boot-ees" every morn

Before my neighbor's door;

Two boots with patent leather tips,

Two boots which seemed to say,

"An angel trots around in us,"

They stole my heart away;

And often in my nightly dreams

They swept before my face,

A lady growing out of them

As flowers grow from a vase.

But ah! one morn I saw a sight

Which struck me like a stone,

Some other name was on the book

Those boots were not alone!

A great tall pair of other boots

Was standing by their side,

And off they walked one afternoon

And with them walked—a bride.

Ladies, comment is unnecessary;

Those Gaiter Boots came from

J. C. PAGE,

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Ladies, Misses and Children's Boots

and Shoes of the latest French Imported Work.

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